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STORY BEHIND RAINEY CASE Hong Kong Volunteer's Tale Of Misadventure

Up Against It Throughout

The full story of James Arnold Rainey has been made available to the "Sunday Herald" and "China Mail."

It needs to be told. It sets recent events in Hong Kong affecting Rainey against a new background. It does not lessen the force of the protest against the order for his deportation.

On the contrary, it serves to emphasise—if there is compassion and a sense of true justice left in the world—how richly Rainey has earned the right to be allowed to settle down in peace and to be given a chance to rehabilitate himself.

Rainey's story is one of misadventure, suffering and indignity, of a man who found himself caught up in the maw of a machine and even up to today he has been unable to extricate himself.

A minor share of his misfortune, the facts tend to show, he has brought upon himself. On occasion, his actions appear to have been misguided and ill-advised. Deeply conscious of his innocence of suspicious raised against him, he has prejudiced his own case by the vehemence of his protest against injustice, and while this can, in part, be put down to bitterness arising out of disappointment and the buffeting of a malign fate, it has not served to make life easier for him.

He is prone to the writing of long letters, rather too free in the use of invective, and fatal if it is the soullessness of the Security set-up that is being challenged.

Those who have had any acquaintance with the methods of "Security" need no instruction in estimating the chances of a blunt-spoken man of escaping their clutches once he has, even by accident, been caught in the toils.

So Much Easier

To detain a man on suspicion is so much easier than to go to the trouble of the searching investigation required to establish whether or not it has any foundation. Rainey never understood that and he protested. But much can be forgiven a man, who conscious of his honesty of aim and intention, badged from pillar to post, a victim of the arbitrariness of wartime tensions, cries out in anger and despair against his invisible "enemies."

At the end of it all, it is small consolation to receive, on release, from the Representative of the Government of India in Burma, a document stating categorically:

"FROM PAPERS I HAVE SEEN (THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S FILE ON THE RAINEY CASE) I AM SATISFIED THAT MR. JAMES RAINEY HAS TAKEN NO PART IN ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY AGAINST THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, BEFORE OR DURING THE WAR."

Then he comes to Hong Kong with a Movement Order issued by Headquarters, Burma Command, which makes it quite clear that he has proceeded to Hong Kong "on the authority of this H.Q." and adds: "H.Q. Land Forces Hong Kong have been signalled with the request that arrangements be made for his reception and accommodation and all facilities given to him to find his family."

The reception of H.Q. Land Forces Hong Kong was to reward him assistance, to hand him over to the Immigration Department, the accommodation offered being a cell.

Trick Of Fate

STRANGE THAT A TRICK OF FATE SHOULD HAVE TURNED EVENTS THIS WAY. INSTEAD OF RAINEY RETURNING, IN HONOUR, WITH OFFICERS' PIPES ON HIS SHOULDERS!

For if any facts emerge clearly from the material available they are these:

(Continued on Page 2)

POGROM

Warsaw, July 6. At least 34 were reported killed and 42 others wounded at Kielce, in Poland's bloodiest postwar pogrom which was finally suppressed by Government forces in armoured cars. Anti-Jewish rumours apparently touched off the outbreak on July 4. One rumour was that a Polish baby had been killed by Jews. Another that a Polish boy was kidnapped and held in a cell for two days by a Jew.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN'S TRADE BALANCE

Liverpool, July 6.

Britain's adverse trade balance between imports and exports is likely to be less than was expected, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, revealed here last night.

"I estimated in my budget speech that the deficit in our external trade account this year would be £750,000,000," said Mr. Dalton. "In the light of recent progress in exports I now hope it will be noticeably less."

Mr. Dalton said that the May export figures of £85,000,000 were 16 per cent above pre-war monthly averages.

"We are now half way to the target on which we have fixed our eyes—of paying our way in foreign trade by the middle of 1947."

Mr. Dalton also had a word to say about bread rationing.

"We hope it will not last very long," he said. "When supplies are short, rationing is the only way to ensure a fair share."

Reuter.

U.S. Plan For Control Of Uranium

New York, July 6.

The United States today submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, calling for international ownership of all uranium and thorium produced anywhere in the world.

The document, which amplifies the existing United States atomic control plan presented by Mr. Bernard Baruch, detailed control measures which the United States demands as the price for the destruction of her stocks of atomic bombs.

The plan was submitted to the Sub-Committee by Ferdinand Eberstadt, one of Mr. Baruch's aides, and was the basis of a two-hour discussion at a closed meeting of the Sub-Committee. The memorandum recommended:

(1) Such measure of control over the mining and processing of both uranium and thorium as to insure international ownership of all stocks of both these materials.

(2) Authority to search out new deposits of these materials anywhere in the world.

(3) International ownership of all primary production facilities for all atomic materials.

(4) Unhindered access to all installations engaged in the production of atomic energy—including those leased to individuals or nations, for the purposes of inspection.

(5) A treaty forbidding any nation or individual from engaging in research in the field of atomic explosives.—Associated Press.

East politics while he was in Egypt.—Reuter.

Mufti Moves To Alex

Alexandria, July 6.

It was reliably learned to-night that Haj Amin el Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem, has arrived in Alexandria and is staying in a villa at Meliha, a suburb of the city.

The Mufti, who disappeared from France, took refuge with King Farouk of Egypt on June 19.

A special meeting of the Egyptian Cabinet was called to discuss the situation arising out of the Mufti's presence in Egypt. Loutfy Pasha, the Foreign Minister, stated: "We consider Haj Amin el Husseini a political refugee to whom Egyptian law grants sanctuary. We shall not surrender him to any power."

The Mufti went from King's palace to a royal estate, in the road from Cairo to Ismailia.

A few days later, Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, the British Ambassador in Egypt, had an interview with Sdky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, at which he urged the need for the Egyptian Government to ensure the Mufti took no part in Middle

IL DUCE'S NEPHEW

Rome, July 6. The general prosecutor has refused to release Vito Mussolini, nephew of the former Duce, and other high-ranking Fascists until the Supreme Court issues its decision on investigations into their activities during the Mussolini regime.

They had hoped to be released under an amnesty granted by the new Italian republic.—Reuter.

Bitter Attack On U.S. Govt.

London, July 6.

A bitter attack on the United States Government was made by John Platts-Mills, barrister and Socialist member of Parliament for Finsbury.

He was at a "prevent famine in India" meeting last night, which was attended by delegates representing political, social and international organisations.

"Japan under American guidance is the reason why India is going short of food," said Platts-Mills. "Japan's ration of food is twice that of the Indian people. This is because the American Government, backed by great business interests of that country, is determined for political reasons to save Japan for their own influence and not to allow Japanese room for protest against the treatment they receive from their conquerors."

American farmers, he continued, are shovelling thousands of tons of grain—different between life and death to millions of Indians—into the stomachs of happy four-legged animals. "All this is the fault of the American system of free enterprise, which entitles every farmer who likes to try to make money out of the world's poor."—Reuter.

Right To Try Nazis Challenged

Nuernberg, July 6.

Counsel for Joachim von Ribbentrop challenged the right of the Allied Nations to try Germans as war criminals.

Dr. Martin Fom contended that the Potsdam Agreement recognized the Reich as a nation and therefore the Reich only should conduct such prosecutions.

If German laws were applied, Horn added, Ribbentrop would be innocent of any act he carried out by order of Hitler, because such decrees were law. Like other defence counsels, Horn laid the blame for violations of international law on Hitler. He offered these explanations of Ribbentrop's role in the successive German aggressions.

(1) The defendant had been Foreign Minister for only 10 days before the Austrian "anschluss" and "had no influence whatever" on the incident.

(2) The absorption of Czechoslovakia "came as a surprise" to Ribbentrop.

(3) Hitler decided to invade Yugoslavia without the knowledge of Ribbentrop.

(4) Ribbentrop was informed of the Scandinavian invasion only a short 36 hours in advance.

"Defensive Move"

(5) The Low Countries had detailed plans for the reception of Allied forces, therefore the German action was a defensive move.

(6) Ribbentrop sought a diplomatic solution in Poland.

(7) He blamed Britain's guarantee for the stiffening of the Poles' refusal to bargain.

Dr. Fom also claimed that Ribbentrop tried unsuccessfully to prevent war with Britain.

ARABS MAY REBEL IN PALESTINE

(By Tom Williams)

London, July 6.

The possibility of an Arab rebellion in Palestine, aided and abetted by Arabs from neighbouring States, was advanced authoritatively today in the wake of growing concern over Britain's policy in the Holy Land.

Sources close to the policy makers in Prime Minister Atlee's Government, who must remain unidentified, expressed the view that Britain—while concerned about the effect of her actions in Palestine on Anglo-American relations—still was unwilling to alienate the Arab nations and risk the British position in the Middle East.

This British view was given authoritatively:

The Arabs in Palestine seem in a mood to oppose with violence the British policy, which is unsatisfactory to them, and the possibility of an Arab rebellion, including Arabs from nearby territories, is being considered by the British Government.

Britain has found nothing objectionable in her dealings with the United States on the Palestine question.

The only thing perhaps which Britain could object to would be attempts of pressure groups to force pursuance of a policy of "obeying British measures."

Arab Wishes

At the same time it was said Britain could not hold down the Arabs by force and did not even want to attempt it.

Another reason for the British handling of the Anglo-American committee report was understood to be that failure to consider the Arab wishes would be undemocratic inasmuch as Arabs make up two-thirds of Palestine's population.

It was said there was no great evidence of intense Russian activity in Palestine and it is generally believed in Whitehall that Soviet action in the matter, if any, probably would be taken through the United Nations.

The British, however, were not overlooking the fact that the current agitation over the Holy Land provides the possibility for Russia to take advantage of the differences between Britain and the United States.

Thus far Britain has hesitated to make a forthright declaration on Palestine.

The explanation was even authoritatively given that the British Government does not know what it will do until it has reports of the Anglo-American group which shortly will begin a study of the political implications of the Anglo-American committee recommendations.

American Loan

The effect on passage of the proposed American loan to Britain, it was said, was not taken into consideration when the recent military-police operations were planned in Palestine.

The British have said the purpose of the recent raids for hidden arms in the Jewish centres was to neutralise illegal organisations by arresting their leaders.

Because of heavy military obligations which could result, it was stated authoritatively that it was conceivable Britain might turn down the Anglo-American committee's recommendation to open the gates of Palestine to 100,000 refugee Jews from Europe unless assured of United States aid in defence and security measures.—Associated Press.

ITALY A SECOND BIKINI

Rome, July 6.

The peace terms for Italy, approved by the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers in Paris, were compared with the Bikini atom bomb test by the Rome newspaper "L'Indipendente" today.

"The Big Four are considering Italy as a second Bikini," the newspaper declared.

"They want to disintegrate the whole country with the same violence as the atom of uranium."

It is an experiment, which might have a much more dangerous outcome.—Reuter.

CANADIAN DOLLAR

Ottawa, July 6.

The Canadian Minister of Finance announced today that the Canadian dollar had been adjusted to parity with the United States dollar. The Canadian rate for a Pound Sterling is now 4.0 buying, 4.04 selling.—Reuter.

ILL-TREATED SGT. LLOYD

The War Crimes Court will again assemble at Messra, Jardine Matheson and Company's East Point Godown on Tuesday at 10 a.m. for the trial of Sgt. Kawamoto Kanamo.

The accused is charged with: (1) Committing a War Crime in that he, at Hong Kong, on or about April 27, 1942, then a member of the Kempitai, in violation of the laws and usages of war, was concerned in the maltreatment of Sgt. Lloyd, R.K.V.D.C., a British Prisoner of War in custody at Shamshipo Police Station, resulting in the death of the said Sgt. Lloyd; (2) Committing a War Crime in that he, at Hong Kong, between Dec. 7, 1944 and Feb. 5, 1945, when a member of the Kempitai at Eastern Command Headquarters, in violation of the laws and usages of war, did ill-treat Denis Victor and Tseng Yu Hoo, civilians in custody at the said Headquarters.

The Court will comprise, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Dep. of the J.A.G. in India), President, and Major M. J. Ormsby (The West Yorkshire Regiment) and Captain B. N. Kaul (The Frontier Force Regiment), Members.

Major D. G. MacGregor (Black Watch) attach, Worcester Regt. will be the Prosecuting Officer. The accused will be defended by Lieut. J. R. Haggan (R.E.).

ANGLO-PERSIAN TALKS

London, July 6.

Since the strikes which occurred about three weeks ago in the Persian oil fields, discussions have been proceeding between the British and Persian Governments regarding the maintenance of law and order in the area, it is learned here.

There is no dispute between the two Governments, it is stated, and the talks concern the provision of additional Persian protection in the oilfields, it is believed.—Reuter.

CROWN RENTS

Crown Lessees are informed that the Crown Rents for the Half Year ending on June 24, 1946, are payable to the Treasury, 1A, Des Voeux Road, Central, on or before July 14, 1946.

Lessees are also reminded that in the event of default in payment by the due date, legal action may be taken and that, in such case, a certificate by the Accountant General showing the amounts due is accepted by the Court as prima facie evidence of the debt to the Crown.

THE WEATHER

Inference: Pressure is still high south and south-east of Japan. A complex group of depression covers China and Japan. Today's forecast: Fresh, dry, with scattered clouds, with scattered showers.

Temperature: Maximum—84 deg. at 4 p.m. Minimum—68 deg. at 1 a.m. Humidity—74 per cent. Rainfall—0.0 in. Wind—S.W. 10-15 m.p.h.

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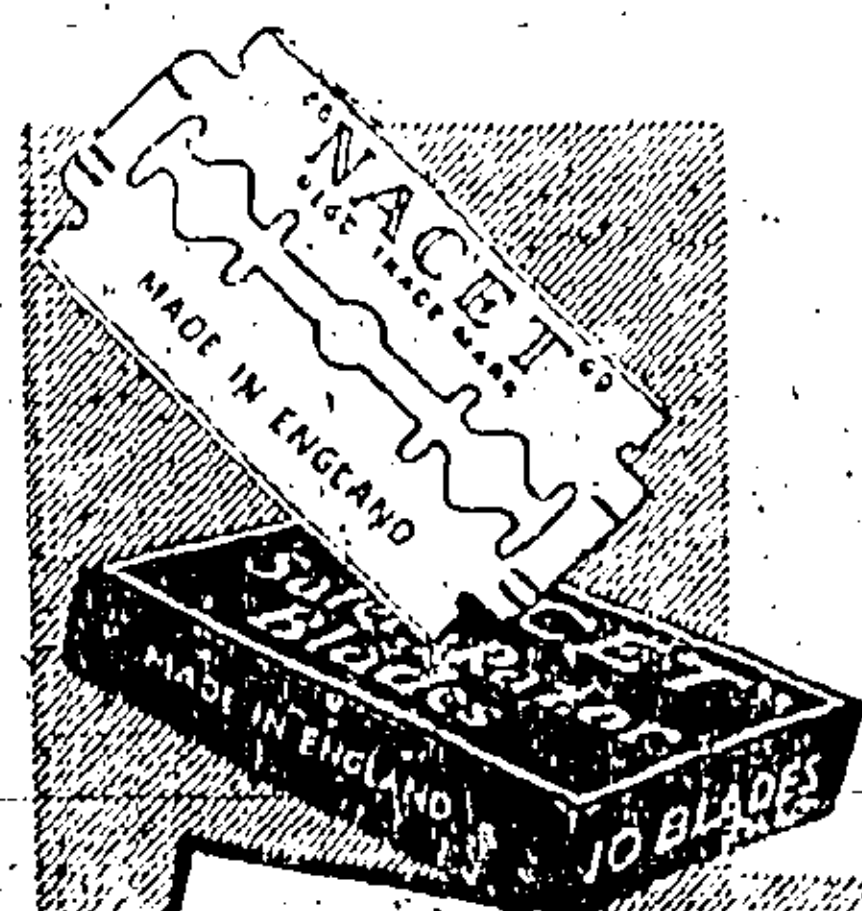
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THE RAINEY CASE

No-one reading the story behind the Rainey Case can fail to support the plea that he be conceded an opportunity to make a fresh start. It is a tragic tale of a man embroiled in a system which, under stress of war, allows nothing to sympathy, but which when the fighting is over and all the circumstances can be reviewed dispassionately, yields nothing but the conviction that Rainey has had a raw deal from beginning to end. The issue today therefore is a very simple one: How long are war's cruelties to be persisted in? Whatever Rainey's personal failings may have been that in some degree contributed to his misfortunes, they need to be measured against his educational background, and against the calculable psychological reactions of a man deeply sensitive whose feelings are lacerated by treatment which his conscience tells him he has done nothing to deserve. Everything hinges on that one point. Every single piece of circumstantial evidence asserts its innate truth. It is impossible, to get past the theme which runs so insistently through the narrative, that Rainey's one thought from the time of his arrival in Wanchow was to see active service in the Allied cause. Four or five times he filled in papers volunteering for service with the Indian Army in Africa. His contact with Major Clague in Wanchow and the information he was able to provide, resulted in his going forward to Kweilin with a recommendation for a commission, a recommendation which later carried the support of the British Military Attaché in Kunming. Well might a man rail against the malignancy of a fate which decreed that his prospects should be marred and twisted by a few cross words. For the closest detail unfortunately we have had no room, but it is relatively unimportant. All that it is necessary to emphasise is that in the result Rainey came under the scrutiny of security officers in India and that by that time, he was probably temperamentally incapable of putting his case before them in its proper light. He bucked against the pricks. One of Rainey's most interesting statements is that disclosing the view put to him by a C.I.D. officer explaining his detention. It is not a statement he is likely to have invented. One of Rainey's troubles is that he is completely frank-spoken and open. It is not an astonishing thing that virtually all the evidence used by the police against him in Hong Kong was voluntarily supplied to them by Rainey when pleading his own cause! But is that finally to his discredit? On the contrary, it is the one thing that to anyone who has had access to such documents as are available, brings the steadily growing conviction that Rainey has been an unhappy victim of unfortunate circumstances, and that society owes him relief from further pursuit. He has been subjected to many unnecessary indignities. And Hong Kong's reception of him must have been nearly the last straw. It is within the power of the Hong Kong authorities to repair that fault and to be wise and just in this matter. Hong Kong owes him sanctuary. Rainey was domiciled here, worked for nearly ten years with the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, and established himself as a reputable worthwhile citizen. He served in the Volunteers from 1939 and fought in the defence of the Colony, being twice wounded. What higher claim to right of entry and residence can be asserted? This is no case for the tender mercies of a bureaucratic machine, churning out the answers to a set formula. Common humanity is the only acceptable yardstick—and that permits of but one response.

ATOMIC AGE COLUMN

WATCH PROFESSOR OLIPHANT!

By JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES
 Daily Mail Science Editor

You and I as tax-payers have recently contributed to a rather expensive gift.

We have spent £141,000 on a Betatron and we have given it to Professor Oliphant.

He will use it for smashing atoms, and as one effect of this might well be the smashing of our civilisation, it will be interesting to know a little about the recipient of our gift and what he is likely to do with it.

He is the Eminent Professor of Physics at the University of Birmingham. Before the war he was what might be called an Ivory Tower Scientist.

I doubt if he took the slightest interest in any practical consequences of research.

His sole purpose was to help unravel the secrets of nature, to find out something more about what matter really is; and his particular field concerned the innermost part of the atoms of which all matter consists.

Then came the war and, particularly, the day on which the Churchill Cabinet approached a group of scientists to ask if they could produce a "death ray."

The application of efforts to produce an impractical "death ray" ended in the atomic bomb.

Professor Oliphant was one of the scientists responsible for the research, and from the day of Hiroshima Professor Oliphant left his ivory tower.

He has bravely, modestly, persistently urged the world to realise that the atomic bomb is a kill or cure for our civilisation.

Lately he has given some interesting details of what we can do with atomic energy. He told the British Institute of Radiology that we can now make artificially radioactive atoms of almost every element instead of having to rely on radium and the other very rare naturally radioactive ones.

Keeping Track

We can then mix a few of these with the ordinary atoms of any element and with an apparatus which detects their presence trace what happens to them in the human body, for example.

By mixing some radioactive phosphorus with the ordinary phosphorus of our food we can find out what the body does with phosphorus.

By mixing radioactive atoms with the ordinary ones used by plants for their food we are already on the way to finding out how the plant builds up sugar and cellulose out of the carbon dioxide it breathes and other chemicals.

That, in itself, is interesting, but one day it may help us to break down cellulose into sugar, which will be a major revolution.

He told his audience that we could now produce more radium substitute than the doctors can ever need to fight cancer and other diseases.

He ended by saying: "I think the indications are that the price of radium is going to fall."

There was more to that remark than meets the eye. Professor Oliphant thinks of science as a means to free mankind of all forms of scarcity, and he knows that radium has been too expensive and too scarce to help human suffering to the full, because it has been a monopoly.

He told a meeting of electrical engineers that 1 lb. of uranium was the equivalent of 1,600 tons of other fuel. Though it could soon be used in power stations and ships, it was not likely to be used in aeroplanes or motor-cars, as there would have to be a 7 ft. wall between it and the driver to protect him from the deadly radioactivity.

He said there was enough uranium available to run the world's power plants for 100 years, but long before then we should have found other ways of unlocking atomic energy besides uranium.

We might get our energy by doing what the sun does, by turning hydrogen into oxygen. And that brings us to the Betatron.

The Betatron is a huge apparatus in which an electromagnetic field speeds up electrons to rush round a circular track 60 in. across inside a vacuum tube 250,000 times in a 240th part of a second.

Acts As Glue

In other words the electrons travel at a rate of 300 x 240 miles per second. When they hit their target the atoms of which it is composed are likely to be smashed.

Now part of the nucleus of every atom seems to consist of a rather mysterious particle called a meson.

When a meson is split out of an atom it has a very short life indeed. Within a 100,000,000th of a second most mesons fall apart into two other particles, though some manage to last for 1,000,000th of a second.

Not unnaturally very little is known of these mesons, but they seem to act as a sort of glue, keeping the electrons and protons together in the nucleus of the atom.

Now it has been announced from America that, by speeding up electrons in a Betatron, mesons have been knocked out of atoms, or, in other words, the nucleus has been made to come unstuck.

We can guess, therefore, that Professor Oliphant is going to use his Betatron, among other things, to study the "glue" holding the nuclei of atoms together, and that in the long run we shall find out from these researches not only how to release energy from the nucleus of atoms of all sorts but how to build up oxygen atoms out of hydrogen atoms.

Not Their Fault

When we can do this the Hiroshima bomb will be as a Molotov cocktail to the most powerful anti-tank mine compared with the bomb we can make.

But if we do use our knowledge that way it will not be the fault of Professor Oliphant and those who will work with him and after him. When he and others like him leave their research laboratories to lecture and explain to

the outside world what is happening, they are begging us not to misuse the powers they are about to give us.

I would like to send every diplomat meeting in Paris, London,

Labour Conference Or Tory Back-Stairs?

The fury of the Tories produces some wonderful theories. Here, for instance, is the old "Sunday Times" working itself into a paroxysm about the Bournemouth Conference and the delegates' attempt to establish "mastery" over the Government.

"The phenomenon, we are told, is something new. The Conference is inglorious and treasonable. It is shameful that Ministers should explain their policies to their followers and even more outrageous that the followers should occasionally express dissent from the views of their leaders."

Mournfully, the "Sunday Times" which never breathed a word against Churchill's manifold invasions of the rights of Parliament, now seething with the whole fabric of Parliament.

But there is no mystery. Mr. Attlee, at the time of the election, and Mr. Herbert Morrison on numerous occasions since, have explained the true relationship between the Cabinet, Parliament and the Party Conference.

Of course, the Cabinet must retain full responsibility. Of course, it remains answerable to Parliament.

Nothing in the Constitution demands that Prime Ministers should be appointed at Carlton Club meetings or country-house dinner tables.

More Time

The "Sunday Times" has indeed managed to get hold of precisely the wrong end of the stick. For, if there is any criticism of the Bournemouth Conference, it is rather that too much time was occupied by Ministerial speeches and too little left for free debate by the delegates.

Foreign policy was obviously the subject uppermost in the minds of all the delegates, irrespective of their views. In future, there ought to be some arrangement whereby extra time is allowed for the paramount issues.

Apart from foreign policy, the worst example of denying the proper rights of the rank-and-file resulted from the decision whereby the change in the Party Constitution was rushed through without a debate.

Possibly Professor Laski, as the chairman responsible, may make the excuse that he was acting in accordance with appeals for an immediate vote which came from the floor. But since when has the impatience even of a majority been a good reason for denying the rights of a minority to state its case? The chairman surely should have insisted that so important a topic should receive full consideration.

This issue involved had certainly not been disposed of by the earlier discussion on Communist "splitting." Far larger matters are at

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I don't care if you're his little woman—a good handler never reveals what his fighter says in his sleep!"

or New York, every M.P., Congressman, Soviet Commissioner, when that August anniversary comes round, a postcard with a photograph of Hiroshima and the single word: "Remember."

Labour Conference Or Tory Back-Stairs?

stake and the Executive ought to know how deep is the feeling within the Movement that the time has come for a general overhaul of the Party Constitution comparable to that which was undertaken at the end of the last war.

Already the Labour Party conducts its affairs far more democratically than its opponents, but

By MICHAEL FOOT

there is plentiful room for improvement and the Executive would have been much wiser if it had sought to elevate this topic to the forefront of the agenda.

Persia's Oil

An agreement has been announced between the Central Government of Persia and the Government of Azerbaijan and once again it is loudly proclaimed that the Persian question is "closed."

We must hope so. But the auguries are not all so happy. M. Pishvari, the Communist leader, who was installed in power in Azerbaijan during the Russian occupation, tells us that "the Central Government met all our demands without fighting."

The next step in Persia will be the election of a new Parliament. The main business of this Parliament will be to carry out the Persian Premier's promise to offer the Russians an oil concession in the north. By all the signs it will be a Parliament "friendly" to the Russians.

No one can object to the Russian desire for an oil concession nor to their wish to see a friendly Parliament in Teheran.

Both are legitimate objectives, obtained by nineteenth century methods of imperialism.

But will this "friendly" Parliament, which is busy making a concession in the north to the Russians, be used also against the interests of the British oil concession in the south?

That is the great question which remains. The answer probably depends on whether a general relaxation of the international tension is achieved in Paris.

Failing such agreement Persia is still the most critical point likely to provoke trouble between ourselves and the Russians.

Honours

The "Observer" comments on the omission from the honours bestowed by the Labour Government of Shaw, Wells and Bertrand Russell, who with the assistance of Tawney and Priestley, "broke the crust of middle-class conservatism."

I doubt whether any of them is unduly offended. The great triumph played so important a part in the awakening of the British people throughout this century that nothing can now add or detract from their glory.

Tawney's books, "The Acquisitive Society" and "Equality," I imagine, converted more people to Socialism than any other volumes apart from Blatchford's "Merrie England" and "Britain for the British."

And if some special Order of Merit is to be bestowed on the literary giants of our Movement, I would think that H. N. Brailsford had a far stronger claim than Priestley.

But where are the successors to all these great men? English Socialism has a wonderful literary tradition, but it appears that in recent years few, with the possible exception of John Strachey, have dared to soar into the broad realms of Socialist philosophy.

The nearest thing to it which I have read recently is Victor Gollancz's new book "Our Threatened Values."

It is written, as it ought to be, in a flaming passion. It shirks none of the awkward tests with which democratic Socialism is confronted today.

U.N. Education Meeting

London, July 6.

The Minister of Education, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, presided today over the fifth session of the preparatory commission of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Delegates of 44 countries attended, not including Russia.

Miss Wilkinson said they had to approve a draft agreement between the UNESCO and the United Nations on the programme of work. She hoped the preparatory term would not last too long. She announced that 15 countries had accepted the UNESCO constitution—Australia, Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, France, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Executive Secretary Dr. J. Huxley, presenting a report on the UNESCO work, said it was clear they would never be able to operate effectively as a single headquarters organisation. They would have to have regional offices in the main regions of the world which differed from each other in cultural background. Other agencies of the United Nations would also have to be decentralised, Huxley added.—Reuter.

NAVAL STRIKE OVER

Madrid, July 6.

The State shipyards at the Spanish naval base of Ferrol were working today after four days' strike by 4,600 out of 6,000 workers in a protest against shortage of rations.

About 200 strikers applied for re-admission within the three-day period which the Naval authorities stated they would allow—at the beginning of the strike.—Reuter.

*Either men or women, old or young,
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They Literally Broke In!

A new method of housebreaking that involved actual breakage was described by S.I. Whitcroft at Kowloon Court yesterday when he described to the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, how five Chinese were caught at 43, Nathan Road, in the act of trying to gain entrance into an Indian silk store by removing bricks in the separating wall between the entrance to the flats above and the store premises.

The five accused were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and are to be recommended for punishment. One, it was stated, had a previous conviction for the same offence.

Three detectives on patrol in Nathan Road in the early hours of yesterday morning, S.I. Whitcroft said, walked into the stairway entrance of 43, Nathan Road, when they heard sounds of hammering on the brick wall. They heard the noise of someone running up the stairs.

On the first floor landing they saw two men pretending to be asleep. Three other men were attempting to run upstairs to the roof but were overtaken and arrested.

Two jemmies, a brace and three bits were found. There have been several previous cases of a similar nature reported to the police but no arrests had been made before the present case, S.I. Whitcroft said. It was not certain as to whether accused had been involved in these other cases. However, the gang seemed a well-organised one.

The method was to bore a hole into the wall and then to lever out a sufficient number of bricks to permit a man to crawl in.

Pleading guilty to having landed at Stonecutter's Island without the permission of the Officer-in-Charge, I.M. Naval Establishment, a boatwoman, Au Mui, 27, was fined \$10, in default five days' imprisonment by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

The speaker at the Hong Kong Rotary Club's luncheon on Tuesday, July 9, at the Gloucester Hotel, 1st floor, at 12.45 p.m. will be Major C. A. Miles, and his subject will be "The Last Days of Lawrence".

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

SUNDAY, 7th JULY

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.

Canton (Kwong Tung) 10.00 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th JULY

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.

Fook Cheung (Sarpent) 10.00 a.m.

Swatow (Sarpent) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Yochow) Noon.

Batavia, Ceylon, East and South Africa and Bombay (Scott. E. Land) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canada via Vancouver, B.C. (Kitsilano Park) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m. (Reg.) 2.45 p.m. (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.

Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (Fatsan) 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th JULY

Manila (Barbaca C.) 10.00 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok (Mui Heck) 10.00 a.m.

Tamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Tai Shing Lee) 10.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Empire Labrador) 10.00 a.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Mount Mansfield) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 7.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

Saipon (Eastern Trader) Noon.

Shanghai (Tainan) Noon.

Tamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Tak On) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.

Fook Cheung (Wing Sang) Noon.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Empire Clarion) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m. (Reg.) 2.45 p.m. (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th JULY

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Empire Park) 8.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th JULY

Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.

Fook Cheung (Hermion) 10.00 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok (Hermion) 10.00 a.m.

Australia via Sydney (Sjoberg) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Cairo, Singapore, Rangoon, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

COMMUNIST PLOT TO UNSEAT DR. I. R. SOEKARNO

Batavia, July 6.

Mohammed Natsir, the Indonesian Minister of Information, broadcasting from Jogyakarta tonight, declared that the political enemies of Dr. Sjutana Sjahrir, the Indonesian Prime Minister, had been plotting not only to overthrow Sjahrir, but to unseat Dr. I. R. Soekarno, the "President" of the Republic, and replace him with the Soviet-trained Communist leader Tan Malacca.

Breaking the silence which had surrounded events in the interior of Java since Sjahrir's kidnapping at the end of June, Mohammed Natsir, named Ara Sorburdjo, Foreign Minister in the first Republican Cabinet, a reputed collaborator with the Japanese, and Abikoesno, Communications Minister in the same cabinet, as leaders of the counter-revolution.

An unexpected complication in Indonesian internal politics mentioned in Mohammed Natsir's statement is that documents found during the purge—

SHANGHAI NAZIS

Shanghai, July 6. Applications for writs of habeas corpus for three Germans and their dependents on the list of German deportees scheduled to sail tomorrow in the "Marine Robin" have been filed in the Shanghai District Court by American attorneys N. F. Altman and his Chinese associate.

The applications are made on the ground that they possess bona-fide proof of their anti-Naziism. Meanwhile, the search continues for the 12 deportees who failed to report to the processing centre.—Associated Press.

wise to be arraigned before a court of justice and let the law decide whether I am guilty or innocent once and for all. The Government is too ready to see and believe my faults and errors but the good I did, the service I rendered, the blood I shed, is all forgotten.

"I do not plead for mercy but for justice."

"International law ethics and war convention rules or any code of military justice does not call to humiliate and persecute a prisoner. Either his head is taken or he is set free without stipulation."

"Release in the eyes of the Govt. of India signifies to be handcuffed from jail and police escorted to Calcutta. At Calcutta to be locked up for the night in the police station cells with criminals, vagrants and beggars. The next day orders from Eastern Command to be locked in the cells of the Calcutta military Police HQ. Then sent to Jigergatcha camp and put in one of the notorious INA cages for five days. Finally under military guard to be dumped in the lowest cargo deck hold of a troopship far worse than cattle and cargo stowage."

"Still the Govt. of India will boast that in the records I am classified as military personnel and an A Class Operational Security prisoner, the highest detention order merit in the annals of Indian history."

Knew Nothing

"Secondly, when in jail GHQ informed me that my money, Rs 735 and Chinese money, was being deposited in the Reserve Bank of India and I will get it on date of release and forwarded two schedule forms to this effect.

When I presented the schedule to the Reserve Bank here they said they knew nothing about it and told me to go and see the Pay Command office. The Pay Command office also said they knew nothing about it but to refer back to the Govt. of India or Eastern Command or Burma Command. The OC F.I.U. has written on March 14 to GHQ India asking what should be done in the money, but up to date no reply has been received. From the 9th morning till now I am penniless and very poorly clothed. Now I have found out that both my parents are dead and all our landed property in ruins due to the ravages of the war. Barring a sister and three brothers who are in service still in the B.I.C. I have no earthly interest in Burma. The Burma Govt. can't do anything for me as I have been to see the Secretary to the Burma Govt. The police will not help me, neither will the F.I.U. My only salvation lies with the military, the Burma Command.

In Desperation

"So in desperation and despondency I am forced to appeal to GHQ begging you (1) to help me to get back to Hong Kong, (2) to get back my money so as to live, buy clothes and other bare necessities, (3) temporarily to obtain some sort of job or be recommended for some kind of work against the background of my military record and service so that I can put body and soul together in these chaotic and precarious high cost of living days.

"In closing I beg you at your earliest convenience to grant me the opportunity of an interview so that I can explain in length all circumstances and produce my papers relating to my story which is God's truth."

CHINA'S WAR DEAD

China's war dead are to be commemorated this morning at a memorial service to be held at the King's Theatre from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The occasion is that of the Double Seventh—the anniversary of the Japanese attack at Lukachiao on July 7, 1937. Foreign as well as Chinese residents are invited to attend.

A Latin Tag Goes With This

Two watchmen employed at the Kowloon Wharves, who were members of a corps of godown watchmen organised under police recommendation, appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday on charges of larceny.

Kam Tung-shing, 24, was charged with larceny of eight bottles of liver extract and Yu Yuen-chung, 22, with larceny of three bottles of perfume, part of the cargo of the ss. "MacMurray Victory."

S.I. Askew, prosecuting, said that the bottles were found on them when they were searched at 1 a.m. yesterday when going off duty.

The police wished a serious view being taken of the case as the accused were members of a corps of watchmen organised by the police for the purpose of keeping down pilferage of cargo from the Wharf godowns, which had been very prevalent recently. Both men were tested employees and were issued with rifles. They had claimed that the bottles were given them by a member of the crew of the ship but subsequent investigation failed to establish this statement.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

"AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY"

Charges that they were members of the Wo Sing Wo Triad Society, an unlawful society, were preferred at Kowloon Court yesterday before Mr. W. H. Latimer against Ho Kan, 22, unemployed, of 219 Saiyuenkoy Street, and Tong Man-chiu, 23, unemployed, of 325 Portland Street.

D.S.I. Williamson asked for a remand until Tuesday for further inquiries, which was granted. In answer to a question from the Magistrate Insp. Williamson said that the charge was a cover charge and that further charges would be preferred.

A meeting of the Urban Council will be held on Tuesday to deal with applications for restaurant and eating-house licences.

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suitable for Hongkong trade
at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

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Establish confirmed credits
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an English Bank.

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HONG KONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE

SHAUKIWAN ROUTE

The length of tram route between Tai-koo West Gate and the Shaukiwian Terminus will be re-opened to tramway traffic as from Saturday, 6th July, when through cars will again be available between Shaukiwian and Western Market.

First Car from Western Market) 6.20 a.m.

" " " Shaukiwian

Last Car from Western Market) 11.30 p.m.

" " " Shaukiwian

Last Car from Shaukiwian (Causeway Bay only) 12.15 a.m.

L. C. F. BELLAMY
General Manager.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1946.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on Friday the 12th day of July, 1946, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profits and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

By Order of the Board.

A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 24th June, 1946.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 14-16 Pedder Street, Hongkong on Monday, 15th July, 1946 at NOON for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and consideration of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the period to 31st March, 1946.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. G. CRAIG,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th, July, 1946.

NOTICE

All Clubs, Referees and Linesmen are reminded that the subscription fee for re-affiliation to the Association or entrance fee to the Hong Kong Amateur Football League are due and payable.

The application forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

L. F. de Souza,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Football Association,
Hong Kong, 5th July, 1946.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE

FARES

Commencing Saturday, 6th July, tram fares will be raised:—

From 15 cents FIRST CLASS to 20 cents.

and

From 8 cents THIRD CLASS to 10 cents.

The fares will then be the same as they were between the 4th and 19th October last year.

L. C. F. BELLAMY
General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1946.

Story Behind Rainey Case

(Continued from Page 1)

After his escape from Hong Kong to Waichow, Rainey volunteered for service with the Chinese Army, but was informed by Major Clague that vide a recent order from Whitehall, no British subject could do so. He might join the British Military Mission or volunteer for front line service overseas, Rainey chose the latter alternative, volunteering for service in Africa. He signed papers for Africa and went with a recommendation for a commission in the Indian Army to Kweilin.

The British Military Attaché in Kunming later sent him on to India followed by his own letter of recommendation for a commission.

In India, Rainey signed further papers volunteering for front line service overseas, and the prospect of a commission was still alive.

No matter what may have transpired to bring Rainey into conflict with the authorities, there is no shadow of doubt of his willingness and desire to join the Allied cause in active service against the enemy.

In Delhi

One of his conflicts arose directly from his impatience "to get cracking."

Let Rainey tell his own story: "After two and a half months idleness at Delhi Red Fort, the C.S.D.I.C. sent for me. I had to go over my life history and under daily cross-examination, and then afresh fill up forms for service duty."

"I was lodged in a first-class hotel and given a pass to enter in and out of the fort, pending the passing of my reports and papers."

"One day, fed-up, I went to the O.C. and enquired when I was to be sent overseas. He replied that it was a question of transportation and serial quotas, and it would be better if I took a job assisting the security of officers as I was conversant with a number of languages."

"I told him I had not come all this way to play at soldiers or to sit behind a desk."

"From this an argument started, ending in my getting 'eighteen days' cells."

"This was Rainey's second black mark. The first had been chalked up in Kweilin earlier, where (to paraphrase) he appeared to have told Major Misra that he objected to the attitude adopted towards him and that he felt very much like going back to Hong Kong."

Col Ride's Letter

Col. Ride's letter to him reads:

"Yes, your long letter was received and the same evening Major Misra went round to visit you and explain matters, but was unable to see you."

"We have requested the Chinese authorities to hold you in detention because of your threat to return to enemy-occupied territory. Your detention was merely till we could arrange your transport to India and your name was forwarded as a passenger on yesterday's special plane.... Major Misra will be coming to see you and when I get his report I shall reconsider the question of recommending your release."

The outcome appears to have been favourable, for he was sent on to Kunming and a couple of months later left for India. It was then, April, 1943, that the British Military Attaché again wrote recommending him for a commission, so that, on the surface at least, the episode at Kweilin had, by this time, been forgotten.

Space will not allow of a complete recital of subsequent events

in India, but the following (written in Burma) may be quoted from Rainey's own words:

"I was detained without being acquainted with the nature of the accusation or given a chance to defend myself or tried or given a hearing."

"At Least"

"I quite agree with the Govt. it was perfectly justified in detaining any person as a safeguard as the whole world was on war nerves and jittery and anything could happen but it should have been at least a fair hearing to one of her soldiers who fought for her once and came out the second time to join up again. A trial would have cost nothing and a lot of truth would have been shed on the matter, proving which side was loyal and faithful."

Since they could not keep me in the fort, I was taken to Naini central jail and classified as A Class Operational security prisoner, the Govt. shrinking to give me justice. To prove there was nothing damning against me the CID official who came to visit me on three occasions outspokenly told me that I was simply kept in detention because of my violent temper and straight talking, of my "Leftist" ideas and "Bolshevik" tendencies.

"The British Govt's idea of justice was too lenient or topsyturvy mindedness, shrinking from the major issues. They, having blundered and made a mistake, are backward to rectify it."

"There could be no two ways about it. War and conditions of war demanded that I was guilty of the most traitorous crime in history and ought to pay the maximum price and be executed without mercy. Or that I have been the scapegoat and victim of gross injustice, unfair play and idle backsliding gossip and ought to be compensated for all the grave wrong done me considering again all told, what I have done for Great Britain and her fight for democracy and freedom."

It is perhaps desirable to repeat here the statement of the Representative of the Government of India in Burma:

"From the papers I have seen, I am satisfied that Mr. James Rainey has taken no part in any political activity against the British authorities, before or during the war."

Before the war, for ten years, Rainey was employed in the appraiser-assessing department of the Kowloon Godown Company, and his services have been acknowledged by their willingness to re-employ him. Here there never could have been suggestion made against his loyalty to the Crown. He fought with the Volunteers in the defence of the Colony and was twice wounded.

Human Story

This recital may be closed with Rainey's letter to the Chief of Staff, Burma Command, which tells a human story as no paraphrase could:

Sir—Begging to be excused for intervening on your valuable time, but owing to my peculiar circumstances I seek your guidance and arbitration in the drastic quandary I am hedged in owing to the glaring mismanagement of GHQ GSI (c) Govt. of India officials.

I am submitting on a separate page a vivid history of my life's tragic happenings which will enable a judgment to be formed on my status, leaving it to your esteemed wisdom whether I deserve a helping hand or even consideration.

Firstly, the dumbfounds and puzzles me as to why the Govt. of India shipped me back to

Indians in Batavia, which is still continuing—showing that Sorburjo intended seeking United Nations trusteeship for Indonesia if the plots succeeded.

Mohammed Natsir stated the plot had been building up since October, and disclosed that an earlier coup, planned for last February, was foiled by counter-measures. The plotters relied on securing support from sections of the armed forces, he said.

The Minister's address was preceded by a brief broadcast from Sjahrir, who appealed to the people to remain calm. He said the ship of the state was now in a troubled sea, but was now approaching the harbour.

Indonesians in Batavia explain the retention of dictatorial powers by Soekarno as a move by him to protect Sjahrir from any political bitterness which might result from the suppression of internal disorders by force.

In the meantime, a difficult situation exists on Batavia's eastern perimeter—along the Bekasi River. It is understood that Allied Headquarters officially warned the Indonesians they intended occupying the eastern bank because of continued mortar and sniping of British positions along the western bank.

Indonesians report Gurkhas have crossed the Bekasi River under artillery cover, but this is not confirmed by Allied headquarters.—Reuter.

Rangoon, Burma, when they were perfectly acquainted Hong Kong was and has been my home and abode for the past 16 years or as Reason, logic commonsense and compassionate grounds, I demand that I be repatriated to Hongkong where wife, family, job, military HQ's and other interests of life are located. What an oversight the Govt. had no file and papers before them. They—knew I was sent out by British high ranking officers to enlist once more from Hong Kong. Yet the Govt. of India must forcibly and dictatorially ship me back to Burma.

No Attachment

"I may be an Anglo-Burman born in Rangoon but I distinctly told them I had no attachments in Burma, having lost communication with my people many years ago, and gave my permanent address both verbally and in writing No. 3 Ashley Road, Kowloon, Hongkong. From July last year I was told the Govt. was waiting transportation for me to be sent back to China.

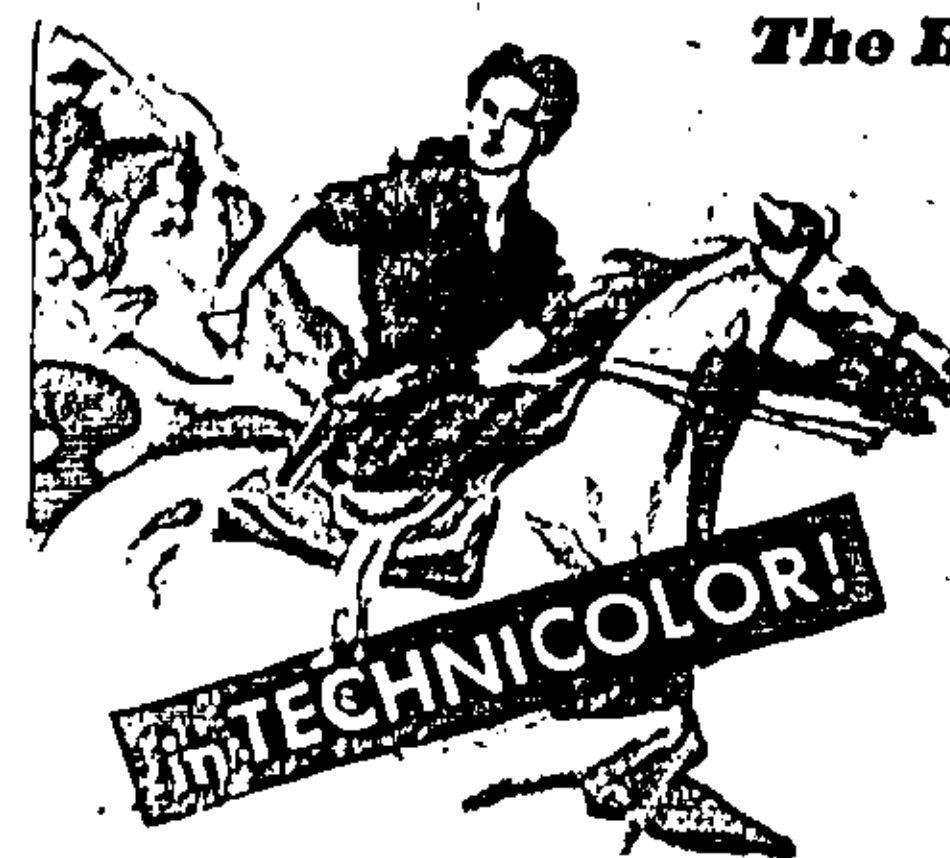


TODAY at 11.15 A.M.
VARIETY PROGRAMME
ENTIRE PROGRAMME OF CARTOONS!

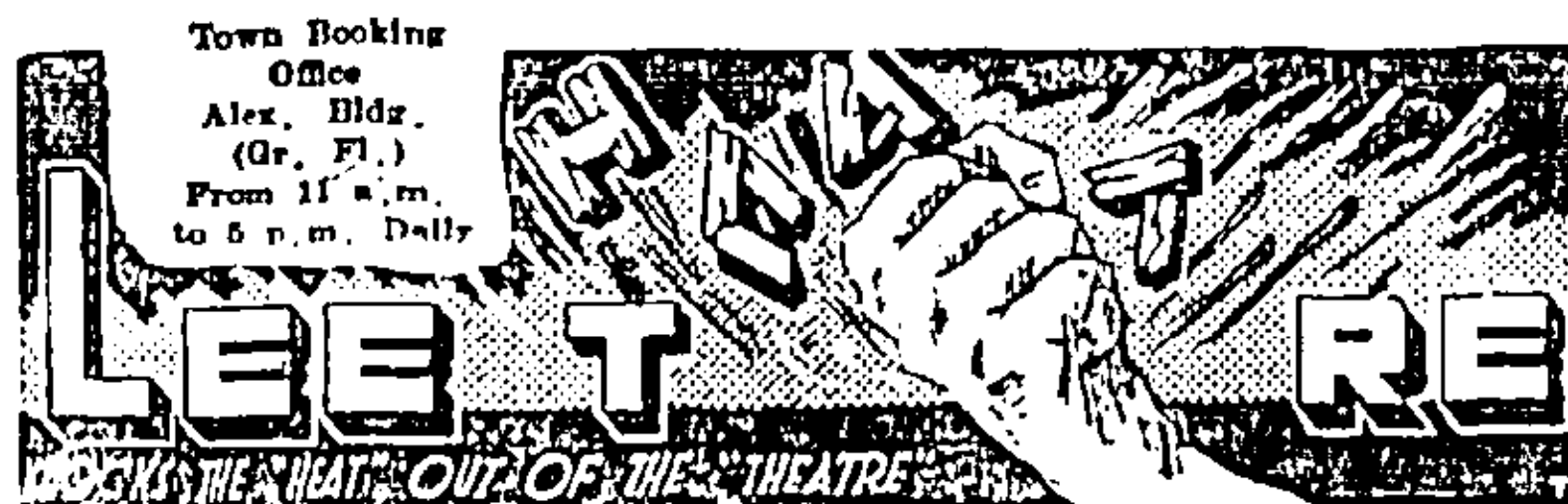
Showing To-day at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

BELLE STARR

The Bandit Queen



with
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GENE TIERNEY
DANA ANDREWS-SHEPPERD
ELIZABETH PATTERSON - CHIM WILLS - LOUISE BEAVERS
Directed by
IRVING CUMMINGS
A 20th Century-Fox Picture



SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



TODAY AT
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

TODAY AT
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



ADDED! LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS

Big Four Meeting

Molotov Against Move To Include China

Paris, July 6.

After failing to reach an agreement on the form of invitations to the 21-nation peace conference at this afternoon's three and a half hour session, the Big Four Foreign Ministers met again tonight.

They finally agreed on a proposal for issuing invitations to the conference, to be held on July 29 in Paris, with an important amendment by Molotov—implying that the Big Four powers are solely responsible for the invitations, thus excluding China.

Earlier in the day the question whether China should be allowed to take part in the issuing of the invitations formed the main stumbling block of the Ministers' discussion. Molotov opposed every move to include China.

He refused to agree to issue invitations to the conference until the rules for its procedure have been drawn up by the Big Four. Molotov did not indicate whether he would insist that the rules of procedure proposed by the Big Four should be binding on the rest of the 21 countries represented at the conference.

Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, however, refused to be a party to the forcing of such rules down the throat of the conference. He had no objection to suggesting rules which might be helpful he said, but he took it for granted that the conference would have the right to draft its own rules.

Insult To China

Mr. Byrnes declared that Molotov's proposal to exclude China was entirely wrong and unnecessary and an insult to China.

During the discussion, Mr. Ernest Bevin said he had no objection to sending the rules of procedure for the conference to the deputies, if the Ministers could agree to send invitations first thing tomorrow. Molotov disagreed with this.

Mr. Bevin offered several formulae for agreement between the Big Four on sending out invitations, but Molotov blocked each one.

The Ministers are to meet again tomorrow afternoon. Their deputies are to work on the draft invitations and report progress at the beginning of tomorrow's meeting.

The deputies have already drafted tentative suggestions for the rules of procedure for the peace conference, it is learned authoritatively.

Major Issues

These draft rules, it is reported, follow closely those governing the Big Four conference and provide for a separate committee for each peace treaty, each composed only of the countries at war with the particular enemy country concerned.

Germany and Austria are the only major issues remaining to be discussed before the conference adjourns unless the Soviet Foreign Minister decides to press for discussion of the Italian political situation, which was placed on the agenda at his insistence when the conference opened nearly three weeks ago. Among the loose ends of the Balkan peace treaties which the Ministers are expected to tidy

up between now and Monday, the longest and knottiest concerns the freedom of navigation of the Danube.

Observers here, however, are convinced that the Ministers will soon reach agreement on some form of declaration on this subject.—Reuter.

German Students Want Amnesty

Goettingen, July 6.

The German Students' Conference, in the British zone, which is being held at Goettingen today passed a resolution demanding amnesty for all German students under the age of 32, who were members of the Nazi party.

Such students were under 21 when the Nazi party came to power in 1933.

The conference, which is presided over by Herr Joachim Winkler of Hamburg University, passed a further resolution declaring "Germany is indivisible and must not become the victim of separatist doctrines."

The British Control Commission's Education Department was represented at the conference, which was also attended by delegates from Switzerland, Sweden, Russia and America.—Reuter.

Italians Ready To Pull Out

Paris, July 6.

The Italian authorities in the Tenda-Briga region, which has been given to France by the Big Four Foreign Ministers, were today preparing for their evacuation of the area.

Normal telephone communications between the area and Italy itself were cut off this morning, only official calls being accepted, while Italian workers dismantled the Tenda railway station and post office.

It was also learned that the Italian authorities were requisitioning all available rooms in hotels and houses in Limone, north of Tenda, to ensure lodging for eventual refugees from the area.—Reuter.

London, July 6.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will make her first peacetime visit to London at the end of July and for one night will be the guest of King George and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

HOPE ABANDONED

Singapore, July 6.
R.A.F. Headquarters here announced today that hopes had been abandoned of finding the Dakota aircraft which is believed to have crashed in central Malaya last Saturday. The search continued until late today but no trace of the aircraft had been found. The plane, which had a crew of five and carried 11 service passengers, was flying from Singapore to Rangoon and is believed to have turned back near the Siamese frontier owing to bad weather conditions.—Reuter.

Death Roll Rising At Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad, July 6.

Seventeen cases of stabbing, two of them fatal, were reported in Ahmedabad today where 46 people have been killed and 303 injured since disturbances between the Hindus and the Moslems began last Monday.

After a curfew in the Kaulpur district of the city was relaxed at 8 a.m. today, a horse-drawn cart was attacked and its four occupants stabbed.

Other stabbings followed. The authorities have extended a round-the-clock curfew for another 72 hours, beginning from tonight, with a four-hour break tomorrow to enable people to buy rations.

The police prevented an attempt to set on fire a temple in the Sarangpur area.

Members of peace committee, composed of leading citizens, went round the city appealing to the people to remain calm.—Reuter.

AFRICAN JEWS PROTEST

Port Elizabeth, July 6.

Ten thousand Jews at the city hall here yesterday protested against the British government's use of military force in Palestine.

Speakers called on the nations which endorsed the Palestine mandate to take immediate steps to safeguard the free development of the "Jewish national home" and demanded immediate implementation of the Palestine Commission's recommendations.

They also held a similar mass meeting on Thursday—closing all Jewish shops for half a day as a "protest".—Associated Press.

NAZI NOT GUILTY

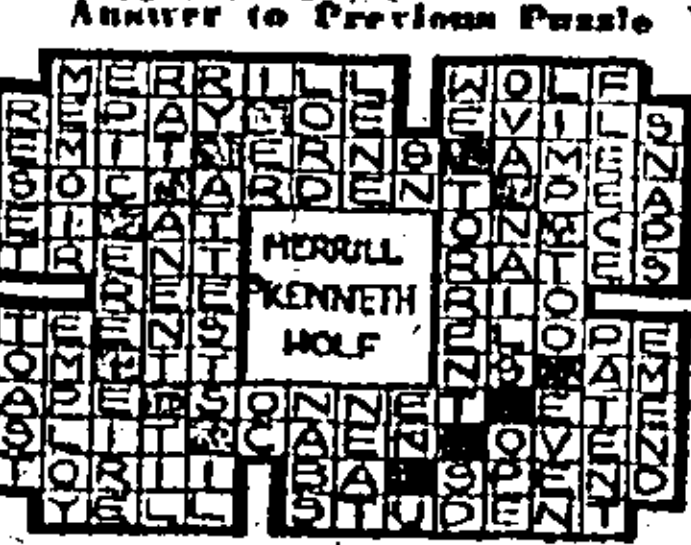
Hanover, July 6.

Hartmann Lauterbacher, former gauleiter of Hanover, was found not guilty by a British military court of charges that he ordered the liquidation of the inmates of the Hameln Prison. The court held that evidence was insufficient.—Associated Press.

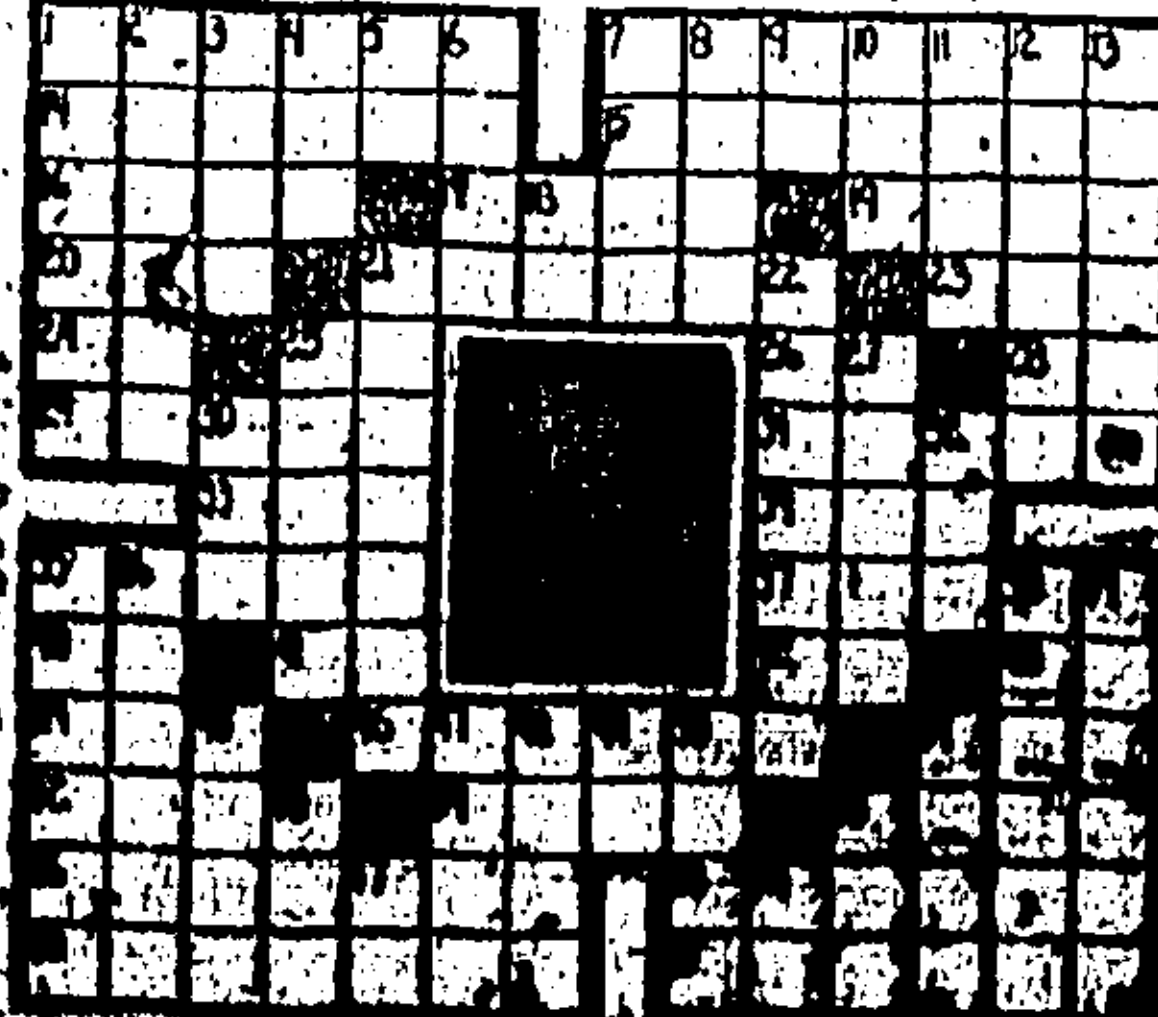
A QUIZ CROSS WORD

Observatory Head

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| HORIZONTAL | 61 Odors | VERTICAL |
| 17 Pictured | 1 Steeds | |
| Director of | 2 Each | |
| Harvard | 3 Prevalent | |
| University | 4 Latin (ab.) | |
| Observatory | 5 On time (ab.) | |
| 14 Narcotic | 6 Existed | |
| 15 Spectacle | 7 Blamish | |
| 16 Split | 8 Detest | |
| 17 Tumult | 9 Silver | |
| 18 Tinge | 10 Fendle | |
| 20 Observe | 11 Placed | |
| 21 Wooden seat | 12 Group of nine | |
| 23 Derived (ab.) | 13 Chemical | |
| 24 From (prefix) | 14 That thing | |
| 25 Near | 15 Guided | |
| 26 Military Cross | 16 Dominions | |
| (ab.) | | |
| 28 Three-toed sloth | | |
| 29 Faculty | | |
| 31 Himalayan | | |
| raccoon | | |
| 33 Employ | | |
| 34 Anger | | |
| 35 Fibre | | |
| 37 Clothes | | |
| 40 Myself | | |
| 41 Tellurian | | |
| (symbol) | | |
| 42 Type measure | | |
| 43 Christ (ab.) | | |
| 44 Three in one | | |
| 46 Values | | |
| 51 Shaded (ab.) | | |
| 52 Fly with | | |
| 53 adverb | | |
| 54 Match | | |
| 55 White | | |
| 56 Name | | |
| 57 Name | | |
| 58 Name | | |



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|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 27 Property | 39 Begins |
| 28 Billiard | 40 Atrial |
| 29 stroke | 41 Fish sauce |
| 30 Shelled fruit | 42 Bare |
| 31 Beak | 43 Credit (ab.) |
| 32 Among | 44 Lampreys |
| 33 He recently | 45 Observed |
| 34 testified before a U. S. | 46 Ventilate |
| 35 sub-committee | 47 Sainte (ab.) |
| 36 Living | 48 Army Corps (ab.) |



MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00, & 9.00 P.M.
Maria Montz Jack Oakie
Susanna Foster Turhan Bey

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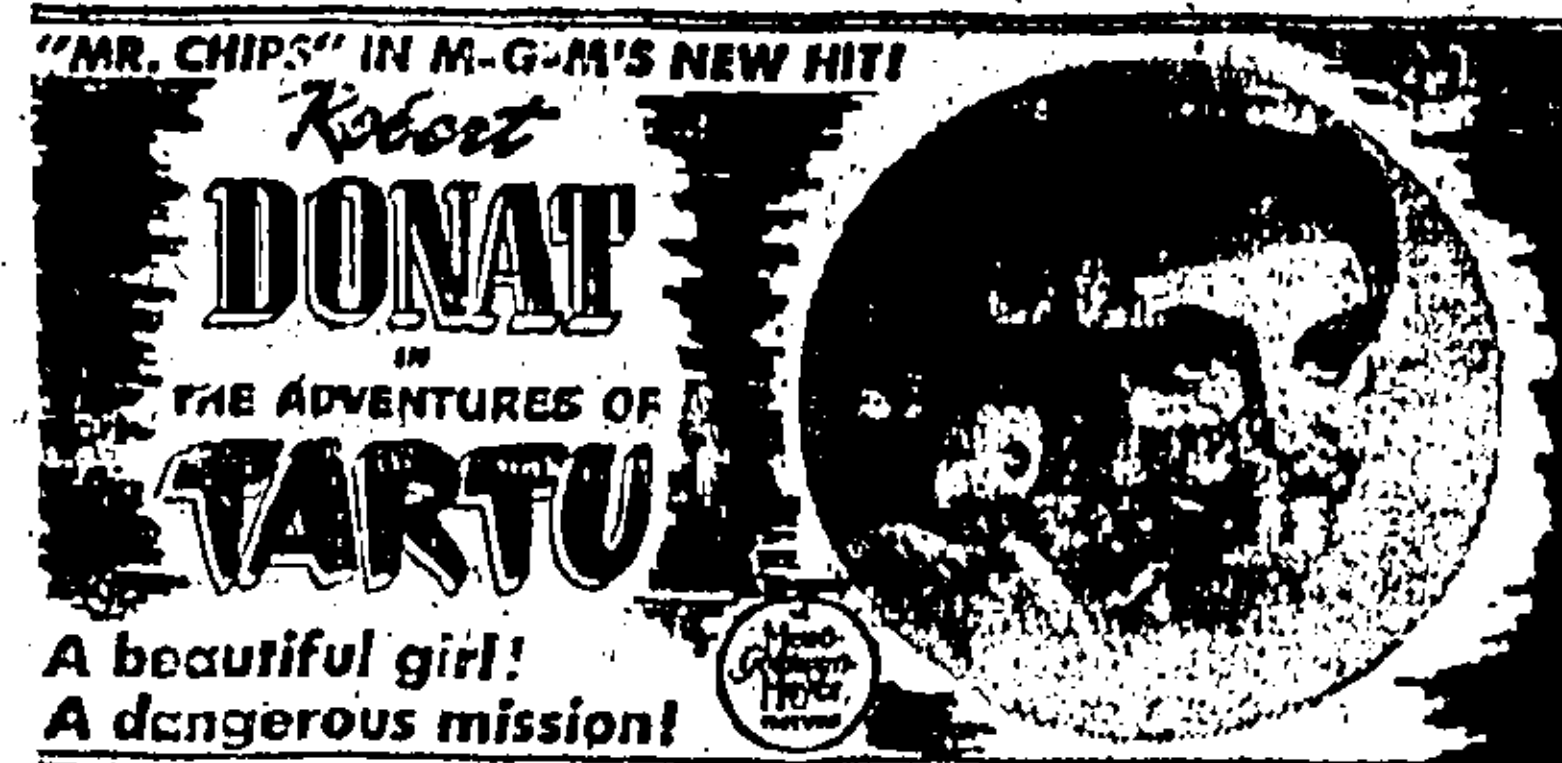
Susan PETERS in

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Shanghai Commercial Life Hinges On Rice

(By Harold K. Milks)

Shanghai, July 6.

Perhaps gold built Shanghai but today rice is the
commodity around which the city's commer-
cial life revolves.

Thousands of employees are demanding—and get-
ting—rice allowances instead of money. Prac-
tically every payroll of importance in Shang-
hai is a double one, a section for payments in
cash, another for payments in rice.

Swollen living costs, particularly the cost of rice, is the
reason for this strange system. Rice prices rose so alarmingly
in recent weeks that the first
act of the new Shanghai Mayor,
American educated K. C. Wu,
was to open a fierce campaign
against food speculators.

When Wu took office in mid-
May rice was selling for \$68,000
Chinese currency per picul
(approximately 133 pounds)—
more than 15 times its cost last
November. Today he has
driven the price to around \$60,-
000 (CN) and promises to con-
tinue his campaign until living
costs are somewhere near
normal.

Inspectors Report

Speculation rather than short-
ages was responsible for soaring
Shanghai markets which
left thousands of people without
sufficient food and stirred up a
wave of industrial unrest
among workers unable to sup-
port their families.

Mayor Wu sent his inspectors
into the huge godowns lining
the banks of the Whangpoo
river. They found enough rice
in storage to feed Shanghai for
three months.

The fast-moving Mayor sent
other inspectors into the rice
growing areas south of the
Yangtze river. They brought
back reports of good harvests.
The shortage of rice developed,
they said, somewhere between
the swampy growing paddies
and Shanghai's retail markets.

Partial Solution

A food conference headed by
Mayor Wu adopted a resolution
aimed at least a partial solu-
tion to Shanghai's rice problem.
It asked railway and other
transportation officials to give
priority to rice shipments, urged
police and military officials to
cooperate in getting rice into
the markets, and authorized
legitimate rice merchants
special facilities for making
buying trips into the producing
areas.

As the conference closed
Mayor Wu issued a stern warn-
ing to food speculators. "God
help them," he said, "If I catch
them."—Associated Press.

Polish Trade Expansion

Warsaw, July 6.

Poland is steadily expanding
her foreign trade and has con-
cluded commercial agreements
with nine countries—the U.S.S.R.,
Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Ro-
mania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bul-
garia and Switzerland.

Poland also has agreed to ship
100,000 tons of coal monthly to
France. It has another agree-
ment with the Soviet zone of
Germany.

Negotiations for agreements are
underway with France and Fin-
land and for expansion of an
agreement with Hungary.

Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski, Min-
ister of Navigation and Foreign
Trade said "the Polish Govern-
ment is also anxious to initiate
the widest possible commercial re-
lations with the Anglo-Saxon
powers but the Government is
aware that trade with these coun-
tries could only attain a very
large volume if based on large
credits granted them. We also are
anxious to resume direct com-
mercial relations with Latin
America and the Near East."—As-
sociated Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, July 5.

Cotton moved over a wide range
in dull trading. Congressional
manoeuvres and commission house
liquidation depressed prices as
much as \$1.05 a bale. Thereafter
the course was generally higher on
mill buying.

Futures closed to 10 cents lower.
July 31.05 bid, Oct. 31.11, Dec.
31.29, March 31.32, May 31.29
Middling spot 31.73.

New Orleans cotton closed 20
to 25 cents a bale higher.
July 30.95 bid, Oct. 31.11, Dec.
31.29, March 31.29, May 31.20-
30, Middling spot 31.10.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Chicago, July 6.
Montgomery Ward reported
June sales totalled \$75,427,607,
equal to an increase of 51 per
cent over June of last year.—
Associated Press.

Winnipeg, July 5.
Rye July \$3.15 bid, October
\$2.78-42.79, Dec. \$2.60.—As-
sociated Press.

U.S. Capital Wrecking Chinese Efforts?

Moscow, July 6.

The Government newspaper "Izvestia" declar-
ed today that American capitalists have
flooded China with "cheap American goods"
and wrecked the efforts of Chinese textile
manufacturers to get back into business after
the war years.

The newspaper said: "The
Chinese firms are not able to
stand the competition. It becomes
clear that some financial circles
in America and England are try-
ing to return China to the position
of a semi-colonial country.
Such a policy is being accom-
plished despite the fact that it is
in contradiction of the high aims
of the United Nations."

The newspaper also asserted
that American engineers are
streaming into the Yangtze valley
and American oil men are invading
the Gobi desert.
A somewhat similar article on

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, July 6.

Stock trading was among the slowest
in two years.

Most market leaders declined fractions
to a point.

Utilities gained slightly but the market
was listless from the start. Wall Street
was virtually deserted because of the pro-
longed Independence holiday.

Transports totalled 100,000 shares. As-
sociated Press average was off .1 at
19.2.

Thinks of the market was exemplified
by the sale of 300 shares of Dupont, up
5 1/2. It was the only Dupont trans-
action since Tuesday. United States
Lines gained a point at 22 1/2, the highest
of the year. Douglas Aircraft was off
two at 44.

Dow Jones averages 70.84; 30 Indus-
triels 208.72; 20 Rails 65.24; 15 Utilities
41.76.

Bonds were narrow. Raytheon and
Unexcelled Chemicals improved on the
curb market. Only 210,000 shares were
traded.

Closing stock quotations:
Adams Express 21 1/2, Alaska Juneau 88,
American Can 100, American Smelting 68,
American Telephone 108 1/2, American
Tobacco 95 1/2, American Waterworks 25,
Armstrongs Copper 47 1/2, Aviation Cor-
poration 10 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 32 1/2,
Barnsdall 28 1/2, Bendix Aviation 48, Be-
thlehem Steel 11 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 25 1/2,
Borden Co. 63 1/2, Canadian Pacific 10 1/2,
J. I. Case 108 1/2, Chrysler 127, Col-
gate 12 1/2, Commercial Solvents 29, Corn
Products 44 1/2, Dupont de Nemours 218 1/2,
Eastman Kodak 24 1/2, Electric Light &
Power 20 1/2, General Electric 40 1/2,
General Motors 70 1/2, Goodrich 75, Good-
year 40, Homestake Mining 45 1/2, Inter-
national Harvester 95 1/2, International
Paper 48 1/2, International Tel. & Tel.
23 1/2, Johns Manville 150 1/2, Kennecott
Copper 64 1/2, Montgomery Ward 92 1/2,
National Distillers 92, National Lead
23 1/2, New York Central 25 1/2, Packard
Motors 67, Pan-American Airways 71 1/2,
Pennsylvania R.R. 41, Radio Corporation
17 1/2, Republic Steel 38 1/2, Reynolds To-
bacco 44 1/2, Schenley 87 1/2, Sears Ro-
ebuck 44 1/2, Shell Oil 41 1/2, Soco Vacuum
17 1/2, Southern Pacific 65 1/2, Standard
Brands 47, Standard Oil of Calif. 65 1/2,
Standard Oil of N.J. 40 1/2, Studebaker
36, Union Carbide 117 1/2, Union Pacific
118 1/2, Rubber 60 1/2, U.S. Steel 60 1/2,
Westinghouse 33 1/2, Youngstown Sheet &
Tube 60 1/2.—Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, July 6.

Buying interest in oats dried
up and prices dropped nearly two
cents. Leases ranged around
three cents at one time but short
covering cancelled extreme de-
clines.

Possibility of OPA renewal was
the major factor.

Oats closed off one half to 1 1/2
cents with July 90 1/2.

Corn again advanced five cents,
the daily limit, with March closing
at 65 1/2.

Barley was bid at \$1.42 1/2, un-
changed.—Associated Press.

BANK OF AMERICA IN FAR EAST

San Francisco, July 6.

L. M. Giannini announced that
the Bank of America, of which he
is president, has received Federal
Reserve Board approval to estab-
lish branches in Manila and
Shanghai.

The Bank of America is the
largest bank in the United States.
These are the first foreign
branches of any Pacific Coast
bank.

Personnel of the branches, the
extent of their activities, and
when they will be opened, will be
announced later.—Associated
Press.

SHIP ARRIVALS

Portland, July 6.

Kodak Victory arrived July 5
from Manila. The Joseph P.
Bradley arrived July 4 in San
Francisco from Yokohama and
the Lakewood Victory sailed July
4 for Okinawa.—Associated
Press.

Minneapolis, July 6.
No. 1 flax \$3.76. Eighty per
cent traction family flour was
\$1.40 high to \$5.40. Standards
were up \$1.39 to \$1.44 at \$4.76-
\$4.80.—Associated Press.

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S.S. KUTSANGto Shanghai a.m. 7th July
S.S. WINGSANGto Shanghai 10th July

ARRIVALS

S.S. MAUSANGfrom Sandakan 8th July

IN PORT

S.S. WINGSANGCustodian Wharf
M.V. HICKORY CRESTT.S.R. Wharf
S.S. KUTSANGKowloon Wharf 5-N.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as
far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

S.S. NELEUSarrived from United Kingdom—Hols.
S.S. SAMSETTEdue from United Kingdom mid July
S.S. PROMETHEUSdue from United Kingdom late July

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

S.S. SJOBRISDischarging, B-12
S.S. NEWBROUGHdue from Melbourne 11th July
M.V. DEVONdue from Melbourne late July

Agents for PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. SAMTREDYdue from U.S.A. mid July

Also Agents for:

S.S. ASPEN PARKdue from Vancouver about 10th July

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & NORTHERN PORTS

S.S. "HUPEH" Noon 7th July

SAILING TO SHANGHAI

M.V. "YOHOW" 2 p.m. 8th July

S.S. "TSINAN" 2 p.m. 10th July

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 5 a.m. 9th July

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"SAMVANNAH"	Bombay	Discharging
"HICKORY MOUNT"	U.K.	Mid-July

Ship	Loading for	Ready
"SAMARKAND"	Singapore & London	Mid-July

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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1946.

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Excellent Service — Best Quality
we also serve
The Best Curried Dishes In Town
Nathan Rd., Kowloon (Next to Majestic Theatre)

Battle Over The Loan

Washington, July 6.
Mr. Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House of Representatives, yesterday reiterated his prediction that the House would approve the British loan.
Rayburn, who was speaking in the House, said the debate on the loan would begin on Monday as scheduled.
Meanwhile, the opposition gave a preview of the pending battle over the loan. Representative Gerald L. B. Griffin, Republican of Indiana, again denounced the loan and suggested to the House that America require security for it in the form of British-owned island bases or some other guarantee.
When one member raised the question of how the loan would affect veterans' (ex-servicemen's) benefits, Representative Charles Savage, Democrat of Washington, replied that the loan would build world economy which, in the long run, would be of great benefit to veterans.—Associated Press.

Musso Widow To Be Freed

Rome, July 6.
Signora Rachele Mussolini, widow of Italy's former Duce, who is living under detention at Fieschi, on the island of Ischia, off Naples, will be freed under the Italian amnesty.
Under the amnesty, proclaimed last month to celebrate the establishment of the Italian Republic, 50,000 of the 60,000 jailed Fascists will be released, according to a reliable although unofficial figure.
The amnesty applies to all except those who held high office under the Fascist regime or are charged with serious crimes.
After Mussolini's death at Milan last year, his widow was captured by partisans while attempting to enter Germany. Because the partisans did not consider her a Fascist criminal, they turned her over to the Allied military authorities.
Countess Edda Ciano, Mussolini's eldest daughter and widow of Count Ciano, who was shot at the fallen Duce's order, was freed under the amnesty last Tuesday.—Reuter.

WANT TO JOIN U.N.

New York, July 6.
Afghanistan applied today for membership in the United Nations.
Other pending applicants are Albania, Siam and Outer Mongolia.
A special sub-committee will make recommendations on the applications before August 1.—Associated Press.

British Jewish Leader Condemns Violence

London, July 6.
Leonard Stein, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, commenting today on the Palestine situation as "a British Jew who has long been associated with the Zionist movement and still holds it dear," outlined the views of the Anglo-Jewish Association thus:
1. We cannot condone acts of violence or incitements to violence.

Japan's Plan Of Aggression

Tokyo, July 6.
When Hideki Tojo was Chief-of-Staff of Japan's turbulent Kwantung army in Manchukuo he made epochal economic and political strides, a prosecution witness testified today at the Japanese War Crimes trial.
Murmurs spread through the courtroom as Tojo's part in Japan's plan of aggression was brought into testimony for the first time by another high-ranking former Kwantung army officer, Major-General Ryukichi Tanaka.
Great number of bandits were reduced to less than 100,000 and law and order was being restored under Tojo.
Also as second in command Tojo exercised great influence over all personnel matters throughout the country and none was named without his approval.
Tojo busily took notes throughout all this brief mention of him by Tanaka who said, "I know Tojo well." He told how he served with him in the army for 15 years, once as Chief-of-Staff of the Tojo army corps and later in the military service bureau.
Tanaka said Japan wanted to control Inner Mongolia to have a buffer to stem the influx of Outer Mongolia influence "which was under Soviet control."
In North China he said the plan was to separate five provinces to reduce the power and influence of the National regime which stubbornly was opposing Japan.—Associated Press.

GARBO OFF

New York, July 6.
Greta Garbo sailed yesterday aboard the Gripsholm for a vacation in Sweden, her home country.—Associated Press.

Reynaud Clears Himself Before Assembly

Paris, July 6.
The French Communist Party received its second set-back in as many days in the Constituent Assembly yesterday, when the legislature voted to seat the pre-war premier, M. Paul Reynaud.

The balloting was 208 to 132 votes.
The Communist-dominated Election Committee had recommended that Reynaud's seat in the Assembly be invalidated, not because of irregularities in connection with his election, but because of his "moral aspects."
"Does not he who selected Petain in 1940 as Vice-President of the Reynaud Cabinet, merit a penalty? At least, he should not sit in the National Constituent Assembly," the Committee's report said.
Reynaud defended himself before a largely sympathetic Chamber, which even maintained silence when Reynaud mentioned the names of Petain and General Weyrand.
Reynaud accused the Communists of "wishing to make us turn away from our natural inclination towards the Anglo-Saxon democracies and turn, un toward totalitarianism."
Recalling the tragic days of 1940, Reynaud said: "It was on May 24 that Petain and Weyrand, forming a bloc against me, told me that if the Battle of France was lost, the Government must demand an armistice."
The Chamber yesterday sent to the Rightist deputy, Frederic DuPont, ignoring a Communist petition for his invalidation.—Associated Press.

FRANCE TO SHOOT GOATS

Madrid, July 6.
General Franco, the Spanish Chief of State, is expected to leave Madrid tomorrow for a week's hunting on the Gredos mountains, near Avila, west of Madrid. He will shoot at mountain goats.—Reuter.

M.P.'S TOUR

Herford, July 6.
Seven Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir Ralph Glyn (Conservative), left here for Britain tonight after investigating expenditures and all other aspects of the Administration of the British Control Office in Germany and Austria.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Wimbledon, July 6.
Miss Pauline Betz, United States, beat Miss Louise Brough, United States, 6-3, 6-4, in the Women's Singles tennis championship final here today.—Reuter.

Regatta Ends Tomorrow

Henley-on-Thames, July 6.
Foreign competitors are strongly represented in the finals of Henley's four-day regatta, which concludes tomorrow.
The titbit of rowing, which will be watched by Princess Elizabeth, should be the final of the Grand Challenge Cup for eights between the famous British club, Leander, and a Swiss crew, the See Club of Zurich.
Another great race should be that between Johnny Keppy, of the United States, navy sort of a former Olympic champion at Antwerp in 1920, and J. Sepharides, of France, in the Diamond Sculls. Sepharides is the first Frenchman to reach the final of this event.

In the Silver Goblets, the pair of British twins, the Burgess brothers, of the Leander Club, sons of an old Oxford Blue, have taken on O. Secher and P. Perregard, of Denmark.
In the event, the Double Sculls, the committee are being asked to find a pair to meet the Argentines, Pando and Chau-fen, who would otherwise have to row over the course.

Misguided Men

5. While recognising that order and security must be preserved we cannot close our eyes to events which led up to the present lamentable situation and would once again urge the British Government to come promptly to a decision as to their policy in Palestine.
We would further urge that the decision should be one accepting in principle the recommendations of the committee of enquiry and undertaking to give effect to them as soon as an agreement has been reached on the subject of American cooperation.
6. We recognise that the recommendations must be looked at as a whole and for our part assent to the proposition that Palestine shall neither be an Arab nor Jewish state.
Mr. Stein recalled that only two weeks ago, the Anglo-Jewish Association—which was founded in 1871 to promote the interests of British Jews and establish contact with Jews abroad—had practically condemned the outbreak of violence in Palestine by "misguided men, blind to the tragic implications and calamitous consequences of their conduct."

"THE ABERDEEN ASSASSIN"

Among the members of the crew of the American President Lines Scott, E. Land which arrived here on Friday is Leo Lomski, once a contender for world boxing titles. Leo Lomski, better known in boxing circles as "the Aberdeen Assassin," retired from the ring several years ago and is now an engineering maintenance man on the ship.
Among the few of the great fighters against whom Lomski fought were James Braddock, former world heavyweight champion, and Maxie Rosenbloom.
Others include Tommy Loughran, Tiger Flowers, Mickey Walker, Pete Latzo and Toughie Griffith.
Mr. Lomski will be pleased to welcome any old fight fans aboard the ship.

EXPULSION

London, July 6.
The International Lawn Tennis Federation met today and decided from its membership the following countries: Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Libya, Japan, Rumania and Siam. The decision was taken by representatives of 23 nations.
They unanimously decided to follow the precedent set in 1919, after the first world war, to lapse the membership of enemy countries.
It was agreed that applications from any of the expelled nations for re-entry will be considered by the management committee and presented at the annual general meeting, for decision on its merits.—Associated Press.

YACHT CLUB PROGRAMME

Severe squalls capsize two of the dinghies before the start of the dinghy race (Hong Kong) Yacht Club yesterday. As a result, it was decided to cancel the event as the weather was obviously not going to improve and conditions were not conducive to good racing.
Races will be held both this morning and this afternoon between Army and Navy teams. The first race will start at 11 a.m. The "routine" launch will leave Kowloon at 10.15 a.m. and Queen's Pier ten minutes later. Both competitors and spectators are reminded they should bring their own picnic lunches.

Petra New Wimbledon Champion

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor)

Wimbledon, July 5.
Yvon Petra, giant six-foot seven Frenchman is the new Wimbledon champion. In one of the greatest finals seen on the historic Centre Court he beat the 21-year-old Australian, Geoffrey Brown, 6-2, 6-4, 7-9, 5-7, 6-4.
The match was full of drama and packed with excitement. A pin could have been heard if dropped among the 15,000 lawn tennis fans from all over world who watched this fluctuating battle.

Brown started favourite, not having dropped a set in the tournament, while Petra had come from behind in his previous encounters. But today it was the Frenchman who forced the pace, playing superlative tennis.
Petra competed through the first set in 17 minutes, dropping only the fifth and seventh games to Brown's service. In the second set, the Frenchman led 2-0, taking Brown's opening delivery, but the Australian levelled and went ahead at 3-2. Petra broke through Brown's service in the seventh game to regain the lead at 4-3. Brown won the ninth game, but Petra's devastating play brought him the second set in only 18 minutes.
The third set was a ding-dong struggle; with games going with service until the eleventh game when Petra took Brown's delivery to lead 6-5. On his own service, Petra got within sight of straight sets victory, but Brown fighting courageously took the game, and followed by winning his own service to give a 7-6 lead. The Australian finally broke through Petra's delivery again to take this set.

Deciding Set

It was now anybody's game, for Brown's service, which had been rather weak, improved beyond recognition while the Frenchman's own ace were now not tipping up. Still, when Petra took Brown's delivery in the third game he looked for victory, but Brown fought back magnificently with his fierce double-handed forehand drive. Even when 2-4 down he did not look a beaten man. Nor was he, for in the ninth game he robbed the Frenchman of match point and went on to take the game. Twice in the next game, the enormous Frenchman had match point on his own service, only for the Australian to break through and level at 6-6. Brown, after taking his own service, won that of the Frenchman to level at 7-7.
The Australian lost his opening service in the deciding set, after which for a while games went with deliveries. Then the Frenchman got within a point of a 5-2 lead, but Brown pulled up and made it 5-3. The Frenchman's service was now working better, and after losing Brown's service won the set and match at 6-4.

Titanic Battle

This titanic battle lasted just over two hours. The Frenchman deserved to win because of his inspired play early on and his all-round superior courtcraft and touch. Brown, who is nine years his junior, gets tremendous credit for putting up such a wonderful fight.
After the match, Petra, who is the first Frenchman to win the Wimbledon singles title since Henri Cochet in 1929, said: "Brown gave me the hardest game of my life, and he is a wonderful player. His two-handed forehand is very powerful. I had studied his play closely in the earlier rounds." Petra is returning to France for the national championships and is then going to the United States to compete in the Forest Hills championships.
Prior to this encounter there was a delightful women's foursome between the American girls in the doubles semi-finals, Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne, four times winners of the United States title, beating their compatriots, Patricia Todd and Dorothy Bundy 6-4, 6-2. The game was much closer than the score indicates, Dorothy Bundy playing magnificently. It was women's tennis at its best and would have done credit to a men's foursome.

Britain looked like being represented in one final when their women's pair, Kay Stammers and Jean Nicoll Boston took the first set at 6-3 off Pauline Betz and Doris Hart, of the United States, in the other semi-final, but their effort ended there. The American pair galloped through the next set, which they took at 6-3, and Miss Betz's service, backed by her partner's brilliant volleying, proved the deciding factor in the final set, which they took 6-4.

At Manchester
Manchester, July 6.
England's opening batsman Washbrook again captained Lancashire.

Snead Takes Golf Title

St Andrew's, July 6.
Thirty-three-year old Sam Snead became the fifth American to win the British Open Golf Championship title here today with an aggregate of 290 for 72 holes.

He had four strokes to spare over his fellow-countryman, Johnny Bulla, and Bobby Locke, South African champion, with the British hopes, Henry Cotton and Dai Rees and Charles Ward, third with 295.

There was a hectic struggle over the last nine holes when anyone of the eight competitors might have won the title. One by one they all faltered, and Snead, who started his round later, knew just what he had to do to win.
The only Continental entry left in among the final 38 qualifiers, Francis Van Denck, of Belgium, finished with 83 and 78 for his last two rounds today to give him an aggregate of 315.—Reuter.

Lancs. Increase Their Lead

London, July 5.

With neither Yorkshire nor Middlesex engaged in county games, Lancashire increased their lead in the championship by their innings defeat over Essex, although no play was possible during the whole of the second day.

Lancashire lost only one wicket, their total of 269 proving too formidable for their opponents, who had to bat a second time on a rain-affected pitch.
There was very heavy scoring at Bristol in the game between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire, which was left drawn. On a pitch which gave the bowlers little chance, 1,278 runs were scored for the loss of 17 wickets, averaging over 75 runs each. The home county's score of 643 was their highest total ever attained for five wickets, and also the biggest county total of the season.

Hammond played a leading part in this mammoth score, hitting a double century, which was his fifth three-figure innings of the season. During his four and three-quarter hour stay at the wicket, hitting 26 fours, England's captain gave no semblance of a chance.
At Bournemouth, James Bailey, Hampshire's opening left handed bat and left arm slow bowler, who played League cricket during the war, had a personal triumph in his county's innings win over Sussex. Bailey got 116 for Hants and followed this up by taking five for 35.
Solid allround batting enabled Glamorgan to beat Worcestershire, who have been playing well above their pre-war form this season, by 85 runs. John Clay, making a timely declaration in Glamorgan's second innings.

Blow In The Face

Shortly after the opening Sarwate received a blow in the face from a ball fielded by Nayudu and he left the ground. His injury was not serious, but painful, so Mahomed stayed on the field until Sarwate could return.
The first bit of excitement came when, after Washbrook, who had taken the stand to three figures, Place fell to Mankad when he attempted to hit a ball which did not rise as much as he thought it would and he was clean bowled, for 46.
Washbrook proceeded cautiously, taking no risks but dealing in a punishing blow when the opportunity was offered. He stayed with him until lunch, when Lancashire stood at 126 for one.
Sarwate resumed after lunch and he and Mankad shared the attack. Both put plenty of spin on the ball, but the lifeless turf gave the batsmen ample time to follow the breaks. The crowd had now increased to about 12,000 and many of the newcomers nearly saw India gain a much-needed wicket when Ikin started for a sharp single. Nayudu flashed the ball wide of the wicket-keeper when Ikin was yards out of his crease, but seconds counted.
Just after that the Washbrook-Ikin stand reached 80 in the same number of wickets, and 100 was hoisted for one wicket, with Washbrook not out 81, Ikin not out 23, extras 6.—Reuter.